TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

PREPARING FOR THE CONGRESS

Conflicting Reports as to England's Attitude.

RUMORED RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

Lord Derby Makes an Important Statement.

CONDITION OF GERMAN POLITICS.

The New Italian Ministry Announced.

LABOR TROUBLES ABROAD.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. 1

LONDON, March 22, 1878. The Official Journal of St. Petersburg publishes the full text of the treaty, which fully confirms the correctness of the versions previously cabled. The Times, commenting on the text of the treaty, says there is much to criticise and resist, but nothing absolutely beyond the pale of discussion.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. The Vienna correspondent says although Russia seems to have explicitly admitted to some of the Powers, and especially to Austria, that the Congress had the power to discuss what points of the treaty were of European interest, in consequence of the irritation engendered during the discussion, Russia has not yet given a similar assurance to England. A telegram to the Political Correspondence declares that England has asked Russia for a definite answer, which would show that the difference has become acute, but an imssion is prevalent in Vienna that Russia will

ENGLAND WILL NOT ATTEND. Pesth papers report that Count Andrassy on Wednesday definitely refused an alliance with England, and that Sir H. G. Elliot thereupon declared that England would not enter the Congress This appears to be a merely sensational story.

give the required assurances when the treaty is formally delivered in London, probably on Saturday.

The Advertiser, on the other hand, announces in official form that General Sir Arnold Kemball will accompany Lord Lyons to the Congress. A RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

A special despatch from Pesth to the Stansays people there are convinced that a Russo-Austrian alliance has been formed. The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Vienna says he knows the idea of an Anglo-Austrian alliance was recently summarily discarded by the highest authority in the state.

BEFORE TSARGRAD.

The embarkation of the Russian Guards has been countermanded. Russian troops are moving northward. The reason is unknown. A Turkish camp has been formed at Buyukdere. General Nelidoff has informed the Porte that this is unnecessary, as Russia, after the Porte's written refusal to permit the embarkation there, would not have thought of persisting in her intention.

RUSSIAN TORPEDOES IN THE BOSPHORUS. The Morning Post yesterday printed a special edition to give the following despatch dated Constantinople in the morning:-"The Russians have in the Bosphorus two regularly fitted torpedo ships

WHEN RUSSIA MUST LEAVE TURKEY. "According to the Treaty of San Stefano the evacuation of European Turkey, except Bulgaria, must be completed three months after definitive peace, and a portion of the Russian troops may embark on the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmora. It is doubtless on the strength of these conditions that the Russians are now beginning to march their troops for shipment in the neighborhood of Constantinopie, as they may begin opera-tions at once. Russia has insured herself the right, or at any rate the possibility, of having a portion of her troops always around Constantinople until the

LORD DERBY MAKES A STATEMENT. In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby, replying to a long and discursive speech or Lord Stratheden on Eastern affairs, said for obvious reasons the fleet should not be sent into the Black Sea at the present moment. He protested relative to dissensions in the Cabinet. The government had not asked that Greece should enter the Congress on the same footing as the Great Powers, but simply that she should be represented, as a means of making her voice and claims heard.

The government had never proposed that Russia should submit the peace conditions to decision by the majority of the Congress. They asked that all of the articles should be submitted for discussion and discussion only, that being the only pos European interests. This was the sole question now at issue. He was not prepared to say what answer Russia would give, but he thought the demand of the government was reasonable and moderate, and unless it was complied with there would be very little use for the Congress to meet at all. THE AUSTRIAN CREDIT.

The Austrian delegation yesterday granted the credit of 60,000,060 florins by a vote of 39 to 20, TURKEY WILL BE REPRESENTED.

A Constantinople despatch says that the Porce, through the Embassy at Berlin, has given notice of its acceptance of the invitation to the Congress.

SERVIA STUBBORN. A special despatch from Belgrade states that the Servians have evacuated Vranjo, notwithstanding their threat that they would not leave the place unless forced to do so.

BISMARCR'S PERSONAL INFLUENCE. Special despatches from Berlin to the London journals yesterday sold that Prince Bismarck's bill, separating the Railway Department from the Prussian ourd of Trade and appointing a special Imperial in the Reichstag yesterday. It is not believed that the bill will pass at present, but some members intend to take the opportunity of the debate on its first reading to question the Ministers regarding the existing abinet crisis. There is some talk of a dissolution of the Reichstag and an attempt to carry the new elec-

THE VACANCY PILLED. It is stated in Parliamentary circles in Berlin that the vacancy in the Ministry of the Interior has been nitively filled by the appointment of Count Von Eulonberg, hitherto Governor of Hanovor, a nephew of Count F. A. Von Eulenberg who resigned the port-folio of the Interior on October 12 last.

tions on Prince Bismarck's personal swength.

GERMANY'S VICE CHANCELLORSHIP. ndard's Berlin despatch says it is reported Count Stoiberg-Wernigerode, at the request of the Emperor, has accepted the Vice Chancellorship, and also the Vice Presidency of the Prussian Minis try. A despatch from Berlin reports that the negotiations to induce Count Stelberg-Wernigerode to accent the Vice Chancellorship continue.

A credible rumor asserts that the Crown Prince

Friedrich Wilhelm will be appointed the Emperor's substitute in Alsace-Lorraine and will reside there

A special despatch from Rome to the Pall Male Gasette says:--"King Humbert will receive Signor Cairoli to-night for the latter to submit the new Ministry, which, it is believed, will be constituted as fol-

"Signor Cairoli, President of the Council, without "Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior. "Signor Bruzzo, Minister of War. "Signor Doda, Minister of Finance

"Signor Democtis, Minister of Public Instruction. "Signor Debiasio, Minister of Public Works.
"It is understood that the King will consent to the assolution of the Chamber of Deputies."

ANOTHER READING.

A despatch from Rome announces that the new Cabinet has been constituted as follows:— Signor Cairoli, President of the Council, without a

Count Corti, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Signor Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior.

Signor Bruzzo, Minister of War. Signor Dods. Minister of Finance Signor Desanctis, Minister of Public Instruction.

Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works. Admiral Martini, Minister of Marine. Signor Conforti, Minister of Justice. UNITED STATES BONDS The Times, in its financial article, says:-"United

States bonds continue to be bought for American account and their price is maintained, but sales by English holders—corporate and individual—continue and are sometimes of very large amounts. The fear of the Silver bill died away, but people now begin widespread feeling that if the Americans are to try experiments on their credit they had much better do so with the debt held at home than in English hands. People sell, therefore, and are likely to con to surround United States national finance.

A special desputch from Paris says:-"The Senato rial committee to investigate the causes of stagnation of trade, which was originally directed against the De Broglie Ministry, has been turned into a protectionist campuign. All the evidence tendered has emanated prices have naturally not a locus standi in such an inquiry. The committee will probably elect M. Pouyer-Quertier reporter, and the report will cer. tainly be very protectionist in tone." THE OXPORD-CAMBRIDGE RACE.

PROTECTION IN PRANCE.

The Oxford boat crew, which is to compete with the Cambridge crew in the approaching inter-uni-versity boat race on the Thames, will go to Taplow to-day for a week or ten days' practice before coming to Putney. The Cambridge crew will come to Putney

O'LEARY FOURTREN MILES AREAD. At half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning O'Loary, the American contestant, had completed 318 miles in the international walking match. At the same time Vaughan, of Chester, had walked 307 miles, and Brown, of Fulham, 298. At midnight O'Leary had walked 373 miles, Vaughan 359 and

The compositors in several large printing houses in Paris have struck work. This, taken to conjunction with the great strike of miners at Decazeville, which is attributed to the instigation of the Internationale attracts much attention.

The Times' despatch from Paris says work is sas pended in the printing houses and the publication of ooks is stopped in consequence of the printers' strike. The newspapers continue their regular issues not being affected by the strike.

The Chamber of Deputies at Versailles passed the entire Budget of Revenue to-day. There were only abstained from voting.

LABOR TROUBLE IN ENGLAND The Harnsley colliers struck work yesterday against

reduction of their wages. The Oldnam Mills were opened yesterday. The strike there is ended.

The notices of a reduction of wages in the Lancashire districts affect 250,000 cotton operatives. Both masters and operatives are very determined and a strike or lockout is probable.

One of the oldest banks in Prague—that of Grund-

ACROSS THE STRAITS.

GIBBALTAR AND LANDS AT TANGLER, MO-

[DY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, March 21, 1878. The Herald's correspondent at Gibraltar telegraphs that Captain Paul Boyton suc-

cessfully landed on the shore of Tangier Bay at one o'clock last night after a terrible passage of seventeen hours. The strength of the spring tides was so great that at one time it seemed certain that he would be

A DARK NIGHT'S WORK.

The waves were exceedingly high and the darkness was intense. It was a very severe trial of both courage and endurance. Captain Boyton returned to Gibraltar to-day.

DOWN THE TAGUS -BOYTON'S SUCCESSPUL JOUR NEY FROM TOLEDO TO THE SEA AS TOLD BY HIMSELF-HIS ENCOUNTERS WITH THE BAPIDS AND HIS PASSAGE THROUGH THE CANYONS.

LISBON, Feb. 18, 1878. Alter a journey of nearly eighteen days on the River Tagus I reached this city yesterday (Sunday). The whole trip was one of wonderful expeririences to me, and I do not in the least regret the task, although it entailed almost un endurable hardships. I reached Toledo by rail from Madrid. Toledo is one of the most interesting cities in Spain. The railway landed me away over in a wilderness on the southern side of the Tagus, and a long drive in that most dreadful of vehicles, a Spanish diligencia, over a bridge with fortified gateways, a tangled maze of acreets so narrow that the hubs scraped alternately on one side and on the other, landed me at the Fonda de Lino. Two or three days were spent in completing preparations for the journey. suffered great inconvenience because of my want of knowledge of the Spanish language.

THE START FROM TOLEDO.

Everything being ready on Thursday morning, January 31, I went down to the Tagus through the Gate of the Sun. My trappings had been sent before me, and I found a great crowd of people assembled to see me off. Indeed, in Toledo the people seem to have nothing to do, and their chief anxiety would appear to be to kill the hours. Toledo has gone out of trade-retired on its past re-The people were exceedingly civil, however, and displayed only justifiable curiosity when they naw me prepare to start. I had not taken a good look at the river-satisfying myself with a study of the green and narrow stream from the Plaza Mayor and the Bridge of Alcanters. As I saw the Tagus then t did not give much promise of a pleasant journey.

A few minutes sufficed to flud me in the water. The crowd cheered lustily, and I soon began to ply my paidle energetically. As I turned the bend of the at the end of the first half mile I took a last look at the stately Alcazar away on the crest of the hills, and at the ruins of the Moorish mills at the river side below. Onward I pushed, and the bright sunlit vision laded from my view. I was now airly started on my journey and made a halt at noon to eat a light dinner. I kindled a fire to boil some chocolate, and, without resting, pushed on till night

lieve, a battle was fought in 1809 I now fully re alized that I was in for "a tough job." The river wound all over the country, and was as changeable in temper as a novelist's heroine. Sometimes it was a wide, running slowly and with calm and smooth a surface as a lake. Again, at the next bend of the stream, the river would dart toward a range of hills, and, instead of going around them, as its previously erratic course would have led me to expect, plough straight through the solid rocks. Then it would become as narrow as a canal, deep and rapid as a mill race. In some parts the stream hurried along with the speed of an express

A WILD COUNTRY. The country was utterly wild, and it was not an unusual thing to paddle from morning till night without seeing a buman being. As I knew nothing of the easily be imagined that I was not easy in my mind. might land me in a whiripool or over a procipice. Dur-ing the first five days I bassed thirty-one waterfalls,

THE GLOOMY CANYONS.

On the sixth day I entered upon a dreadful bit of river work. The fagus ran through high mountains, and on all sides the scenery was of the wildest kind. If one had an eye for the romantic, then was the time the stream was completely darkened by the high cliffs and the foreboding waters seemed to grow deathly was heartily glad to end the sixth day with a good rest on a straw bed on the floor of a friendly peasant's but.

THE GYPSY RAPIDS.

As it meared the Portugal line the river lost one of its terrors. My health remained good, but I had lost some flesh. I could not help feeling the effects of so much hard work and exposure. Every day was a series of dangerous struggles and every hour ended with moments of auxiety. On the evening of February 10, from six till Dine o'clock, I made the passage of the Salto del Gitano (the Gypsy rapids)—Salto the Devil would be a more appropriate name for it. The current ran about thirty kilometres an nour and the rocks ran up like a great wall on either side, leaving only a strip of pale twilight overhead. The stream took an abrupt turn about every hundred yards. I came through safely, but thoroughly exhausted. When I got ashore I had a mose look into the top of my dress to see it my bair had turned white.

On February 12 the Portugal line was reached. I and found the trip much longer than it was estimated to be and found that the most accurate maps give no true data upon which such a journey can be to the Spanish government for provisions and information furnished me along the way through the kind to me. After leaving Montaivao two days of paddling among the bills brought me to Abrantes, a town of considerable size. Here the country spread out into a vast plain and the river became a pleasant though uneventful down stream work landed me in the capital of Portugal. I shot during the voyage 102 waterfalls and rapids. The highest fall I went over was fully, fifty feet. I suffered for provisions on two occasions, living for three days on pread and ollver.

RECEPTION IN LISBON. It does not become me to speak of the reception accorded me here. Long before I reached the city I was met by a fleet of small sail and row boats, and soon after many small steamers, loaded with excursionists, came to welcome me. The crowd on the piers is stated by the Lisbon journais to have been about 200,000 people, and as have always believed the newspapers in America 1 am not disposed to question the statistician of the leading journal of Portugal. While passing the Royal Arsenal I was congratulated on the success of the voyage by an officer representing the Minister of the

i contess to finding myself in a very debilitated condition, and really believe I could not have endured the strain much longer. The entire distance was more than 1,000 kilomotres. I intend to leave in the early part of March for Africa. I hope to go to Gibraltar, and from there to the opposite shore.

ST. DOMINGO.

SUCCESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY AND THE PLIGHT OF PRESIDENT BAEZ.

Sr. THOMAS, March 10, 1878. A telegram received here on the 7th inst, states that the revolution has succeeded, and Baez, with his

whole Cibeo was said to be up in arms and the city of St. Domingo itself disaffected.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONCILIATORY SENTIMENTS OF THE DEMOC-BACY-POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS TO BE STOPPED-EVIDENCE AGAINST CHAMBER-LAIN-POPULARITY OF GOVERNOR HAMPTON. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, March 21, 1878. No matter, perhaps, which has engaged the atten tion of the General Assembly of South Carolina during its long session at this critical period in the history of the State will command more interest than certai resolutions which passed the House yesterday and the Senate to-day by an overwhelming vote and in the those who may be properly called the radical democracy. The resolutions are in effect directed to the tion of the national sentiment in the country and read as follows :-

and read as follows:—

Whereas, the investigations made under the authority of this tien rai Assembly, and the prosecutions based thereon, have demonstrated the truth of the charges made against those who, since DeSq, have ruled and almost ruined the State; and whereas, while ashering steadlastly to the dermination that the leaders in the system of blunder whereby the resources of the State were drained shall be brought to well medical punishment, it is not desired that v. nge-nee should be visited upon those who were but the instruments of the master spirits; be it

Resolved, by the nouse of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that this Localemay the towernor or authorized and requested, in case he deems it expedient, to instruct an order of holle prosequit to be enterval in any of the prosecutions brought, or which may one brought, by the state, based upon the facts found by the Joint Investigating Committee on Fablic Prauds.

Under this resolution the Governor, and per con-

Under this resolution the Governor, and per conized to stop the proceedings now in progress or to be instituted to secure the conviction and punishment of the many criminal officials who have been reported

the many criminal officials who have been reported by the Fraud Commission as proper subjects for indictment, and the history of whose doings have been so prominently set forth in the recent reports of the commission as published in the Herald.

ALLEGED NYIDSNER AGAINST CHARMERLAIN.

It is of interest to note in this connection that the charman of the Fraud Commission to-day publicly announced on the floor of the Senate that there was ample evidence in the possession of the commission to secure the speedy conviction of ex-Governor Chamberlain for his share in the multitudinous crimes perpetrated against this State. In the lace of even this announcement, nowever, the democratic Senate adopted the resolution as above given by a vote of 26 years to 4 mays.

GOVERNOR HAMPTON'S STRENGTH.

It may be proper to state, sho, in this connection, that at a caucus of democratic members of the General Assembly which was hald last night on political matters. Governor Hampton, who was invited to attend, was most entusinancesily received, and adversed the caucus on the future of the democratic party in this State, in the course of which address he defended his past policy and claimed that it had been justified by the results which it has brought about in the State. The Governor and his policy were fully independently in the state. The Governor and his policy were fully independently in the state. The Governor and his policy were fully independently in the state. The Governor and his policy were fully independently the policy were fully as the policy were fully independently and that Governor Hampton, in spite of factious opposition, is stronger to-day then ever before.

EMIGRATION TO AFRICA. CONSECRATION OF A LIBERIAN SHIP TO THE

MISSIONARY WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21, 1878.

The Liberian ship Azor was consecrated here to-day, in the presence of 5,000 colored people, by Bishop Brown, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Several addresses were made, all breathing the missionary spirit. Politics were not touched upon at all. The colored people of all parties and classes seem to unite on this question, and

falls landed me at Talavera do la Regna, where, I be- TERRIBLE DROWNING CATASTROPHE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR - NO TRACE YET FOUND OF THE VICTIMS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., March 21, 1878. Additional and more accurate details from Howards ville, in Albemarie county, near the scene of the drowning of five persons, reported in the HERALD of to-day, have been received. This account says that three men and a boy about sixteen years of age left their work as usual to go across the river to Howards living on the Buckingham side of the river. Arriving at the river bank at seven o'clock P. M. they found no boat at the landing, and calling out for semebody to come over and ferry them across were answered by Allan McFedden, a miller, who resided on the farm of a Mr. Patterson, and who is aged about sixty-five away a day or two previous McFadden went over in a

away a day or two previous McFadden went over in a irali cance. In this wretched little bark five persons took passage. The river was terribly swellen and the cafrent very switt and dangeroes at the time.

A SPLASH AND A CRY OF AGONY.

Soon after they and started and about eight o'clock, a little colored boy who was standing on the bank heard a splash and an outcry near the opposite bank and heard the neartrending words, "Hold on to the boat! Where is little Jimmy?" Then there was a profound and awful silence. The alarm was given, but not a solitary object could be discoroed in the darkness. The suiter roar of the waters seemed to mock the agonizing stricks of a widowed mother, who stood on the bank of the angry current, saying, "Where, on! where is my daring boy?" By this time a large crowd had assembled, and among them were, besides the bereaved mother, a widowed wife and two sisters of the young men who were lost.

a widowed wife and two sisters of the young men who were lost.

THE SEARCH BY MOONLIGHT.

The scene is described as awful. The moon was partially obscured by clouds, but occasionally would cast a glare on the rearing waters, when these unfortunate people would rush to the bank and try to see some sign of their loved ones. Nearly the entire on both sides were searched for some traces of the missing persons without success.

The names of the victims are as follows:—Allen McFadden (white), James Mofadden, his son; James Woodie, his grandson; John Dawson (white), and George Roberts (colored). By this terrible catastrophe two (amilies, consisting of thirteen helpiess women and children, are left without a softary full grown male person to support them. It was, undoubtedly, a recktess, follhardy act for five persons to attempt the passage of the river in so small and frait a boat. No trace of the bodies or even the canoe has yet been found.

MURDER OR ACCIDENT?

JOHN COLLINS ARRAIGNED AT QUINCY, MASS., ON A CHARGE OF MURDERING PATRICK CAHILL.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21, 1878.

In the District Court in Quincy to-day John Collins ras arraigned for the murder of his brother-in-Patrick Cabill, who was found dead in Valley Swamp, near Weymouth. The evidence against him is not very strong, but the circumstances are certainly of a mysterious nature. That there was a fight in the house of Collins is clearly established, but whether it ended in the doath of Cahili cannot be proved. The testimony taken at the preliminary examination was very conflicting. All the parties tell different stories and stick to them. It will be remembered that Mrs. Cabill stated at first that she left the house of Collins at ten o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. De Young, who live in the other part of the house with the Canilis, state, however, that about half-past one A. M. Mrs. Cabill's daughter came into their spartments crying bitterly. She said her father and mother were both away and that her little sister wanted something to est. Mrs. De Young says she arose and went to the Cahills' and led the child, and that upon returning site noticed the clock and it showed the time as half-past one o'clock. Mr. De Young and the little Cahill girl both corroborated this statement. Another piece of new evidence was elicited from the witnesses which led the detectives to search the bouse of Collins. This search showed startling results in the production in evidence of a oraided rag mai stained completely through, apparently with blood, in three different places; a piece of dieor cilicioth carpet, about an inchestions and haif an inch wide, encrusted with a nizture apparently or blood and earth; a roller towel, with spots resembling blood, and a piece of two back door threshold apparently stained with blood—all of which were taken from Colitua' house. Mrs. Collins, upon being quessioned about these bloodstains, is reported to have lold a story something like this:—That after she had retired she arose, came out from her bedroom, and, seeing the blood upon the floor, asked her husband about it and he said that a man wearing a miss had been there. It should also be montioned that the detectives, on scarching Collins' house, found stains upon the floor at the rear entry which had the apparance of blood stains which had been scrubbed with the detectives, on scarching Collins' house, found stains upon the floor in the rear entry which had the apparance of blood stains which had been scrubbed with the intention of eradicating them. Collins The testimony taken at the preliminary examination was very conflicting. All the parties tell dif-

SITTING BULL'S MOVEMENTS.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 21, 1878 Bull had formed an alliance with Blackfeet and other Indian tribes for the purpose of attacking the North west actitements is discredited by the government.

THE OLD CHIEF SURROUNDED BY SEVEN THOU-SAND WARRIORS IN THREATENING ATTI-TUDE.

Cmcago, March 21, 1878. Captain Constance Williams, of the Seventh infantry, stationed at Fort Belknap, has sent to Military Hendquarters the result of several scouting expeditions which confirm the report recently expeditions which confirm the report recently telegraphed by United States Consul Taylor, of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Captain Williams learn that the forces under Sitting Bull aggregate, with what be non assurances of receiving in way of reinforcements, nearly seven thousand fighting men. The talk among the Indians is that they do not wish to fight, but that anyone who crosses their path must sake the consequences. They are well supplied with ammunition. The situation is regarded as critical, and the adoption of decisive measures is urged.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICANS

PROVIDENCE, March 21, 18"8. The Republican State Convention met here to-day James M. Collins, of North Providence, presiding. James M. Collins, of North Providence, presiding. The present incumbents of the State offices were comminated for re-election by accumation without a dissenting volce:—For Governor, Charles C. Van Zandt; Lieutenant Governor, Albert Howard; Scoretry of State, Jushua M. Addeman; Attorney General, Willard Sayles; General Treasurer, Samuel Clark.

After the appointment of the State teniral Committee the Convention adjourned, following the usual custom of passing no political resolutions.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, March 22-1 A. M.

For New England, partly cloudy weather, northerly winds (possibly veering to southeasterly), stationary or higher pressure and temperature. For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloud

weather, areas of light rain, light, variable winds, mostry from the northeast, and stationary or higher pressure and temperature. For the South Atlantic States, partly cloudy

weather, northeast, veering to northwest winds, stationary temperature, and failing, tollowed by ris ing barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, veering at the Wes stations to warmer southeasterly winds and stationary

For the West Gulf States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the south, and rising, followed by failing barometer. For the lake region, partly cloudy weather, col

northerly, shifting to warmer southeasterly, winds, and rising, followed by stationary or falling barometer For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri val leys, clear or partly cloudy weather, cold northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds and falling be The Mississippi River at and below Memphis will

remain nearly stationary.

(Cautionary signals continue at St. Marks and THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the

temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

parison with the corresponding date of last year, as parison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1877. 1878.

3 A. M. 29 34 3:30 P. M. 50 42

6 A. M. 29 32 6 P. M. 44 42

9 A. M. 37 35 9 P. M. 46 40

12 M 48 41 12 M 44 33

12 M 48 38 41 12 M 44 33

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA-MLLE. MARIE ROZE AS MAR-GUERITE.

Gounod's popular opera, "Faust," was given al

Booth's Theatre iast night to a crowded and enthusiastic house, Mile, Marie Roze filling the rôle of Marguerite. The great interest naturally centred in this fact for American audiences have had experience of many brilliant Gretchens. Perhaps the two performances impressions here are those of Nilsson and Lucca, each superb, but totally distinct. Nilsson's Marguerite was sweet and idyilic; Lucca was intense Nilsson, as she entered in the Kermesse scene sand her lew bars and passed away, gave at once the key-

Marguerite was sweet and idyilic; Lucca was intense. Nisson, as she entered in the Kermesse scene, saugher low bars and passed away, gave at once the keynote of her whole performance. The virginal modesty of her bearing and the crystal purity of her tones left a wonderful impression. In the garden secue she took the instener into a world of scrapine song. The delight of the woman-child was in her eyes and on her flips as she passed from the flowers to the jewels. Love barned upon her and withered her. Her Marquerite was thenceforth a pale and willowy being, who passed in growing grief to death. In Lucca the demure and simply modest girl of the Kermesse grew to palpitating womanhood in the garden scene. Deceived and ruined, her woman's soul clung tenaciously at every straw of hope; her agony was heartpiercing, and at the last, when she balanced between her perjured lover and her hopes of neaven, the struggle was terrible, and victory and death came tocether. Mile. Roze places her performance between these extremes. It is digilic, and at the last intense, but it does not reach the exquisite grace of the one nor the tragic force of the other. It is, however, a heautiful creation throughout. The development of the woman from the gards artistes we have montioued, and the deep emotions of the lest acts are portrayed with grace and force, indeed, in the prison seens her rose to a height of passionate appeal that had an electric effect upon the gard and the higher notes of the spinning wheel song, "Orea un re, un re di Toule," was sung with charming effect, and the mirror aria was given with a delighting feet ulnows and warmth of tone that elicited prolonged applause and a shower of bouquets. Her trill was admirable, and the higher notes clear and pure, although once there was a partial lailure to attacking a note not fairly within her mezzo-soprano compass. In the church scene with Merguerite and to the close of the shale was elephoned with an energy and success that, as we have indicated, made an effective period to the former took liberties with the time. The setting of the piece was far from good. Marguerite's dwelling was of three distinct classes of nucteenth century architecture, and the Devil had not even a trapdoor at his service.

This evening "Mignon" will be given, with Mile. Roze, Miss Kellogg and Miss Cary in the cast.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN. A musical entertainment given last night at th Academy of Music, Brooklyn, attracted a good but it was not one which left the house fully satisfied with the performance. The programme consisted of selections from Beethoven, Donnizetti, Thomas, Gottschalk, Fauro Sullivan and Prosutt. The artists engaged for the occasion were Mrs. Florence Rice Knox, Mme. Anna Granger Dow, Mr. George Werrenrath, tenor; Mr. A.

Granger Dow, Mr. George Werronrath, tenor; Mr. A. E. Stoddard, baritone; Mr. Richard Arnold, violinist; Mr. J. E. Haner, planist; Mr. Richert Thallon, Jr., organist and accompanist, and Mr. Fordinand Dulcken, solo planist and conductor.

The object of the concert evidently was to bring out the fine points of the voice of Mme. Rico-Knox, but these lacked both grace and strength, and left most of the compliments of the evening to be bestowed on those who assisted in making a success of the rost of the programme. Mime. Knox has to undergo much study belore she can compete with artists better known than herself, and to train in something more than a social school, where laces and compliments are the chief features.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. A change has taken place in the management of

Man Louise Leslie, the elecutionist, in to read dur ing the spring season on the New England circuit. Versions of "Uncle Tom" are being performed in St Louis and other Western cities. Jarrett & Palmer

produce it to-night and to-morrow in Brooklyn. New scenery is being painted for the production of Sothern's "Crushed Tragedian" at the Haymarket Theatre, London, on the 11th of May. Mr. Horace Vall, the dramatic agent, will go abroad to superin-

tend the representation of the piece.

Mme. Mario, the wife of Mr. J. B. Polk, the well known comedian, has recently made an artistic success at the San Carlo, Naples. She is said to possess a fine voice, dramatic ability and to have won the high place for which so many artists strive.

The last two nights of Major de Boots are nounced at the Fifth Avenue, and the last matinee of 'Toodles' will be given to-morrow. Mr. Clarke will appear on Monday as Dr. Pangloss in Coleman's five act comedy, "The Heir-at-Law," on which occasion the criginal epilogue will be spoken. Harrigan at the Theatre Comique, is presenting

burlesque on the "Celebrated Case" that elicits roars of laughter every night. His imitation of the soldier played by Cogbian is one of the funnies things now on the stage. Tony Hart plays the baby," and the bilarity that attends the exhibition is a cure for dyspensia. On Monday evening, Miss Maggie Mitchell will ap-

pear at the Standard Theatre as Fanchon. Her last representation of Mignon, which has been so handsomely rendered, will take place on Saturday. The thange is made in obedience to the request of many of her friends who desire to see this favorite of the public once more in her old familiar characters.

Mr. Frederick H. Cowen, of London, contemplates visit to America for the purpose of introducing a new criticised by the English press, he has been warmly commended for the musical effects which he has pro duced in emulating the nice art and in following the footsteps of the great masters. A music composer is not to be judged in advance but if Mr. Cowen gives us his "Deluge" or "Pauline in a flood of melody that warms the fancy of ar American audience he will certainly find here a cultivated taste that will well reward him for the experi-

Beethoven didn't like letters. It fatigued him to on unhappy, misanthropic, afflicted and pettish man In person he was small, thin, deat, spoke French and Latin tolerably well, but, according to the accounts of most people who visited him, was a first-class egotist and anything but an agreeable companion. His compliments turned his brain, his genius made him proud and his pride made him an unbearable autocrat. There are plenty of people in his profession like him nowadays. Even Wagner gives out an autograph as if he were a king instead of mere public servant.

FREIGHT RATES.

Sr. Louis, March 21, 1878. East bound railroad freight rates have been cut again here, forty cents having been offered treely on our to New York to-day, and twenty-two cents per hundred on grain.

CHICAGO, March 21 1878 At a meeting of the managers of the Chicago and Alton and Vandalia and Wabash railroads here this afternoon it was unanimously agreed that the rate from St. Louis on East bound freights should be put upon the basis of the present contracts from Chicago, which expire March 31, when it is expected that the tariff will be restored and maintailed from all points. The two other St. Louis roads were not represented at this meeting, but it is expected they will adopt similar action to protect the interests of St. Louis. A meeting of the Western Executive Committee will be held in Chicago on Tuesday, March 25. CURIOUS ELOPEMENT.

A WIDOWER RUNS OFF WITH HIS DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER-DETAILS OF A BAD AF

MANCHESTER, N. J., March 21, 1874. This usually quiet town has been much excited for the past two days over the consment of Harry Dixon. a widower of eight months standing, with the married sister of his deceased wife. The husband of the unfor tunate woman is John H. Pine, a butcher and product Southern district of New Jersey. Dixon is about Bridgeton, N. J., nearly six years ago. He was then a small sized lad and almost deveid of clothing. He

small sized lad and almost devesd of clothing. He claimed that his father bad compelled him to work hard and without sufficient food and quable to longer stand such severe treatment, he started out in the world for himself. Mr. Pine meeting the boy in the street, and, seeing his destitute condition, took him to his house, where he continued to board until about two years ago, when he married Miss Applegate, a sister-in-law of his benefactor. About eight months ago his wife died, leaving one child. D you then sold all his household turniture and returned to his brother-in-law's house.

Since the return of Dixon to the Pine household the heighbors have heard repeated quarrels between the husband and Dixon, and stories derogatory to Mrs. Pine began to be circulated. These stories caused much surprise, as Mrs. Pine has been for years a strict member of the Methodist Church.

THE ELOPKMENT.

On Tuesday night Mr. Pine was home to supper, and everything was as usual. He returned to his store, and during the evening a customer asked where his wife had gone—that he had seen her and Harry Dixon get on the same train. Mr. Pine denied the story, and said she was home at supper time; but immediately went to his house, and on investigating found that all his wife's cother, jewelry and some money had been removed. On tuqury at the depot it was accretained that Dixon had two trunks checked for Philadelphia on Monday, and, when asked where he was going, said his father was very sick and had seen tor him. The conductor of the train, who was well acquainted with Mrs. Pine, asked why she was going to Philadelphia. She replied that she was going with Harry to take his child down, at the same time fonding the infant in her arms.

Mrs. Pine is about thirty-five years old and has been married about fifteen years. The Applegate family is one of the oldest and most aristocratic in the country of Ocean. Up to the present time no step has been taken to find the whereabouts of the rusaway pair.

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANKS.

Boston, March 21, 1878. Governor Rice to-day signed the bill entitled an act for the better protection of depositors in savings banks, which has therefore become a law. It is to

continue in force three years. The Brighton Five Cent Savings Bank was the first to avail itself of the benefit of this law, and the Bank Commissioners have directed that during the period from March 21 to September 21, 1878, not over ten per cent shall be paid to each depositor out of the total amount due him. Ten per cent additional shall be paid during the period between September 21 and March 21, 1879. No further additional amount shall be paid after the latter date except by order of the Commissioners.

GENERAL HALY'S DEATH.

A cablegram from the Duke of Cambridge was received to day expressing regret at the death of General Haly. Colonel Eiges, Royal Attillery, the senior officer of this garrison, is now in command of the troaps. Both branches of the local Legislature adjourned to day until Saturday, owing to the funeral of General Haly. All the national so-cicles will take part in the obsequies.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

St. Louis, Mo., March 21, 1874 A handleap billiard tournament commenced bere to-night. The participants will be Cyrilee Dion, Slosson, Schaffer, Gallagher, champion of Oblo, and Wyyman McCreery, of St. Louis, said to be one of the best amateurs to the country. The first three are to play even and give McCreery twenty per cent. Slosson and Schaster are to give Gallagher ten per cent, and Dion and Gallagher are to play even. The contest opened to-night between Dion and Gallagher, the game being 600 points, and was won by Dion, the score standing 600 to 462. The winner's average, 10 10-19; loser's, 8 2-5.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Congressmen Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and S. B. Chittenden, of New York; Governor Horace Fairoanks, of Vermont; William Cassius Goodloe, of Kentucky, and H. C. Parsons, of Virginia, are at the Fifth Avenue. Governor William A. Howard, of Montana, and General John T. Averill, of Minnesote, are at the St. Nicholas. Judge Charles R. Daniels, of the New York Supreme Court, is at the Grand Central. Colonel Anderson D. Nelson, United States Army, 14 at the Windsor. Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Mas sachusetts, is at the Astor. E. S. Cleveland, of Hartford, is at the Metropittan. General Israel Vodges, United States Army, is at the Hoffman.

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